Such are the anomalies and vagaries of criminal law as administered in this city. We detect nobody appearing in any of these cases for the people; the most atrocious infractions of law are ungoted, unless private vengeance set the machinery of justice in motion; there are no longer any crimes against society. In a state of things so peculiar, it is really no matter of astonishment that fraud in office, and violence in the streets, should be the staple of censure.

The Boston Post states that the merchants of that city, having become satisfied that the Cooly business is liable to gross abuses, have sentorders to their agents in the East to abandon all further connection with it, even at the risk of suits for nonfulfilment of existing contracts. This is very well as far as it goes, and highly honorable to the merchants who have adopted this prompt course of action; but it is too certain that this country has too many merchants and ship owners whom no. mere considerations of humanity will deter from any opportunity of making money. The Cooly trade may be abandoned by high minded merchants. for there will be found plenty of others to engage in it so loog as they can do so with profit to themselves and without coming in conflict with the law. We hope, therefore, that the motions upon this subject introduced into Congress, will be persevered in, and that the proper enactments may be made to prerent the gross abuses to which this traffic is evidently liable, if not indeed to prohibit it al-

### FROM WASHINGTON.

TOTAL OF NORTHERN REPRESENTATIVES. Special Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribane

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 23, 1856. It may turn out that the result of our Nebraska controversy will show that the body of our people are, after all, only a half-civilized race, and in no degree entitled to claim that superior intelligence which has been their boast. If Slavery is to be confirmed in Kansas (it is already established there). it will show that the Free States, as a political body, possess no claim to the consideration of the historian and philosopher over the masses of any other nation-indeed, that they must be set down quite below those of some other nations. The subjection of this people to the yoke of the Slave Power, which the enslavement of Kansas would imply and demonstrate, would be quite as degrading to them as the submission of the French to the yoke of Louis Bonaparte. And it would ill become us, after such an event, to be scornful of the intelligence of the masses of the French people. In fact, the comparison would be to our disadvantage, since the one domination needs, in our case, only the will to resist it successfully, while the other is established and enforced by the bayonet upon people without the means of resistance.

The national character is thus deeply involved in the existing struggle, and if it ends prejudicially to Freedom, the peculiar national reputation, acquired by and grown up since the Revolution, will be almost wholly lost, and hereafter we must take rank as a people who, though energetic and after a sort intelligent, are yet rude and unenlightsped in reference to the most precious national and personal concerns-as a people who are, in the main, a mere raw mass of political material, which, like the masses of all other nations, may, by skillful manipulation, be made to take one political form as well as another.

The struggle of the Anti-Nebraska men is thus not only a struggle sgainst the spread of Slavery, it is a struggle to preserve the national reputation in the eye of the world and for history. It will be bad enough to find the masses of the people unaware of, or indifferent to, the true nature and consequences of the contest. It will be far worse to find the Representatives of the North hesitant or dull-sighted in regard to the course which the crisis demands. Kansas ought to be the one word the sound of which should link Northern members to one another with hooks of steel, and prove the dissolvent of every other point of difference, till ber wrongs are avenged and the intelligence of the North and the ancient character of its people vindicated. Our history hardly shows a case where the motives to the most resolute action on the part of the Representatives of the Northern people were wlofty and impelling as in this. It is a crisis in which they should be on fire. J. S. P.

## THE PROSPECTS OF KANSAS.

Special Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. Washington, Wednesday, April 23, 1856.

What do the managers of the party in power intend in regard to Kansas! Doubtless to make it a Slave State. Everything thus far has been driven with direct intent to that end. Every step in the proceedings, from the day of the initiation of the Nebraska bill, making two Territories out of what was only designed for one, has been a step in that direction. Kansas has already been converted from a Free Territory into a Slave Territory, and the transition from that into a Slave State is less than the transmutation already undergone. It is too late to say that the Northern men who have engineered the surrender will fear to consummate it, in the face of their promises or pretenses to their followers that Kansas would be sure to be a Free State anyway. The excuse for the consummation is already on their lips. It is foreshadowed in the Report on Fansas and the speeches in the Senate and House. When Kansas is finally set over, the transfer deeds signed, and possession fully given, the men who will have earned an immortality of inamy by the transaction will coolly turn round to their inquiring adherents, who once betiered a little in Freedom, and quite too much in them, and say, "Oh, it has all been done by the Abolitionists, all done by Emigrant Aid Socielies, who provoked the Slavery people to rush in and take possession. Kansas is a Slave State, to be sure; but it is not our fault. It is all to be attributed to those same fanatical Abolitionists, who have done all the mischief on the Slavery question from the beginning." And these same virtuous engineers of the great surrender will exbest the same confiding followers to turn to at the and subsequent election and work harder than

be disappointed. If those who have had the beginning of this busiten are going to have the ending of it, we may conclude that Kansas is inevitably to be a Slave | not quite up to the mark of his first performance

ever against the fanatical Abolitionists. And in

State. A different opinion has been entertained of late in the North. It has been and is now supposed that if a decided unjority of the settlers of Kansas wish to make it a Free State, it will be done. This is the presumption of all unsophisticated and fair-minded men. It is the presumption that forms the basis of the temporary subsidence of that indignant and fiery sgitation that marked the repeal of the Missouri Compromise.

People everywhere in the North are quieted by the tale, "O, Kansas is all safe enough. Everybody admits that four out of five of the population are in favor of making her a Free State, and this settles the question. Whether she comes in this year or next, is of small consequence; when she does come, it will be as a Free State."

This supposition is a grievous error, as we will show. In the event of the dominant party being able to maintain their power in the Presidential election, the course of things will be this: Douglas's bill will form the basis, with or without medification, for an immediate effort of the Pro-Slavery men to admit Kansas as a State. A census will be ordered by the Border-Ruffian Legislature. This census will be measurably like Louis Napoleon's popular election. As many people will be returned as citizens of the Territory as are necessary to fulfill the terms of the bill authorizing the making of a State Constitution. Does anybody doubt that if that bill requires 90,000 population, the Border Ruffian census takers could find means to count them out of 50,000 to 60,000 or 70,000 real dwellers in the Territory ! Of course not. It will be for the interest of the Pro-Slavery men to push on the proceedings as fast as possible. The sooner the job is done, the smaller the number of Missourians necessary to do it. The requisite population will thus be found at the earliest moment after the Presidential election. The question arises, Can that election be carried by the Pro-Slavery party? We will suppose that when the Convention to

form a State Government is ordered, there are 12,000 bona fide voters in the Territory. There is no reason to believe there will be more. Of this body of 12,000 we will suppose 8,000, or twothirds, to be in favor of making Kansas a Free-State, giving to the Free-State party a majority of four thousand, or two to one in a fair canvass. Let us see how this majority of 4 600 can be whittled down and turned into a minority. The Pro-Slavery men are in power. They have the holding of the ballot-boxes and the counting of the votes. Assuming that they will be as reckless as before, the Free-State men would probably be defrauded of every member of the Convention. But assuming that a show of fairness will be maintained, (upon what grounds we should assume it Heaven only knows), we know that hidden frauds will be practiced on every ballot-box in every precinct and election district in the State. An unfortunate predominance of Free-State votes at some particular point, will be the understood signal for a preconcerted row, in which the ballotbox will come up missing, or with some unaccountable infusion of Pro-Slavery votes. At some unknown wild eat locality, a very extraordinary number of Slave-State votes will be found to have been east, regularly done and certified, and stamped with all the forms of law, rendering their rejection impossible to the virtuous men who will be called to judge of their validity. Votes here and there and everywhere will be smuggled in by handfuls by the connivance of the ballot-box holders; rigid tests of voting, intimidation and violence will be applied by the ubiquitous Pro-Slavery officials of the Territory, to all Free-State men, excluding them from voting, with and without pretence, while Pro-Slavery voters will be manufactured to order and allowed to slip through without an obstacle to impede their progress.

It may be that, to save appearances, the squadrons of Missourians may not make such a pretentious show of their strength as before, but be stowed round the Territory in smaller bodies ready for equally and indeed more effective service, but it will be merely to save appearances. All the men from Missouri wanted to swamp the Free State majority will be there ready for service in the Territory, on the day of election. And the numbers, under our supposition, will not need to be one whit greater than it took to conquer the Territory in the first instance. Can any man doubt, after what has occurred in the Territory, that all this will be done, and more, if necessary? But after all the business of voting is performed, then comes the counting of the ballots by the Border Ruffians.

Is it to be supposed that any state of things could exist in which the Border-Ruffian party could find, by any possibility, a majority of Free-State men returned to make a constitution for them? It is an idle supposition. Such a vote could never be read or declared.

Let sny man of candor reflect upon this subject in the light of the past transactions of the Border-Ruffian Legislature, and of his own experience of desperately contested elections, and he will be constrained to acknowledge that any proceedings to make Kansas a State, under the supervision of the present usurped Territorial Government there, which is the scheme of Douglas and the Administration), will be sure to end in making it a Slave

We conclude, as an undeniable proposition, that the only chance of making Kansas a Free State is to admit her under the Topeka Constitution at this Session, which is not probable, or to defeat the party in power in the Presidential Election. If neither can be done, Kansas passes into Slavery, a hideous monument of unsurpassed political criminality. It is for the Northern people to say whether this shall be her destiny.

## A QUARREL-DIPLOMATIC TRICK.

From Our Own Correspondent. WASHINGTON, April 23, 1856.

There is to be a beautiful quarrel between the respective partizans of Gen. Pierce and Mr. Buchanan. Indeed, the ball has opened already under the most encouraging auspices-The Pennsylvanian and The Union being the first couple on the floor. There has been a concealed state of hostilities between these two interests for a long time, which the return of Mr. Buchanan and the approach of the Cincinnati Convention have brought to a head. Perhaps some popular demonstrations may have helped to widen the breach, and bring the trouble to a head. At all events, The Union has put aside its affected dignitypecketed its white kids, and taken to rough and tumble in Tennessee fashion. It shows neither regard for The Pennsylvanian's youth nor respect for Mr. Buchanan's age, but handles both with an carnestness which shows pluck and promises fun. this expectation it is quite probable they will not In a little while there will be some other fingers The demonstration of Mr. Houston to-day, in

answer to Mr. Clayton on the Naval Board, was

on this subject. The personal points were spicy in some instances, but altogether the speech failed to accomplish the aim at which it was chiefly directed. It may fairly be questioned whether this debate has done anything else but sharpen prejudices already sufficiently keen, and embitter animosities that had rankled enough before. It should either have been conducted in Executive session at the outset, or have been so regulated as to have included a full investigation of the whole subject. The Senate is in no temper, under the influence of the feelings which have been excited, and the partizanship created, to do that sort of justice which is required to selence clamor and to satisfy the country.

When the proposition of the British Government to submit the Central American question to arbitration was extorted from Mr. Crampton at midnight, and under an inquiry of the Senate, which threatened to expose the falsity of the statements on the other side of the Atlantic in regard to our course, I suggested that the whole proceeding was invested with a degree of suspicion which impaired its whole moral effect. Recent events have confirmed that impression. When Lord Palmerston was lately interrogated as to the authenticity of Mr. Crampton's singular letter, communicating the overture of arbitration, he admitted it, and endeavored to extenuate the culpable suppression, by saying Mr. Buchanan had previously informed Mr. Marcy of its substance.

In making that statement, Lord Palmerston knew very well that he was perverting important facts, and also knew that Mr. Buchanan had called Lord Clarendon to account for declaring in the House of Lords that such an offer had been made, when in truth it had only been suggested in casual conversations, extending back more than a year. It was a practical deception, whether intended to be so or not, and the connecting circumstances are such as to stamp its inspiration with very conclusive marks.

If Mr. Crampton had really committed an oversight, in disregarding his instructions-the most frivolous of all apologies-who does not believe, that in the state of our relations with Great Britain, that fact would have been seized upon as a means of relieving the personal issue with which he is implicated ! But the extenuation of a culpable offense ike this-one which involved the peaceable intercourse of the two countries-proves that there was the same complicity of high personages in this case, that there was on the enlistments. If the proposition for arbitration was sent out at the time of its nominal date, it was accompanied by instructions to be retained for a certain conjuncture. But the probability is, it was entirely an afterthought, and as such, not very creditable to the British Govern-INDEX.

### THE LATEST NEWS. RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

GEN. HOUSTON'S SPEECH.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 24, 1856.

Gen. Houston consumed another day in scourging the Naval Board, and in extenuating the shortcomings of some of its victims. The operation of listering became trying, and the Senate thinned out below a quorum.

The House refused to pass the bill for refunding the duties on imports destroyed by fire, and thus saved to the treasury some millions. The Nicaragua news does not affect the material

ssue. The result depends upon Walker's numbers, supplies, and physical endurance.

### COL. BENTON FOR GOVERNOR. Special Disputch to The N. Y. Tribune.

St. Louis, Wednesday, April 23, 1856. The Benton Democracy of this State have neminated Col. Thes. H. Benton for Governor of Missouri and Kelly of Holt Co., for Lieut. Governor. The Atchison Democracy have neminated Trusten Polk for Governor, and made up the rest of the ticket from other Ebo-shins.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

FROM WASHINGTON.
WASHINGTON. Thursday, April 24, 1856.
It has been officially accertained that forging and counterfeiting of certificates or warrants for bounty land, to defraud both the public and the Government, has been extensively carried on, and doubts have arisen whether this is an offence for which punishment can be inflicted under existing laws. The Pension and Land Bureaus have prepared a bill which is now before the House Judiciary Committee, declaring such acts fellony, to be punished by a fine not exceeding \$5,000 and imprisonment to hard labor not exceeding \$5,000 and the discretion of the Court.

The last steamer brought no important official dispatches touching our relations with England.

The last steemer brought no important oncome man patches touching our relations with England.

Mr. Sage, Representative of the Thirteenth Congressional District of New-York, has resigned to the Board of Education of the City of Troy his privilege of nominating a Cadet to the West Point Military

## XXXIVTH CONGRESS! FIRST SESSION.

tain that of Mr. Pierce.

He did not knew but he was doing wrong to state these facts, as it might encourage the President to go into another war, thinking it might be more economical.

[Laughter]. The bill was laid on the table, and Mr. HOUSTON resumed his remarks condemnatory of the action of the Naval Board. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House passed the bill creating Columbus, Kr., a port of delivery.

Mr. PELTON, from the Committee on Commerce,

reported without amendment the Senate's bill remitting or retunding the duties paid on all goods, wares or merchandise in original packages destroyed by fire.

After an ineffectual effort to pass it, the bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

The Indian Appropriation bill was considered, and Mr. RITCHIE argued the constitutional right of Congress to legislate concerning the Territories, on the subject of Slavery as well as other matters, and that Congress might reject as well as admit new States into the Union. Adjourned.

## LATER FROM SANTA FE.

St. Louis, Wednesday, April 23, 1856.
The Sants Fé mail arrived at Independence yesterday. The snow had disappeared and the roads were a good condition. Vegetation was going forward rapidly. Gov. Merriweather and the Covernment flicers had reached their posts.

FURTHER PARTICULARS FROM NICARAGUA -QUARREL BETWEEN FRENCH AND WALKER.

NEW-ORIERAS, Tuesday, April 12, 1830 Col. French has left San Juan for Aspurwall owing Senator Rusk of Arkarana has been called to a quarrel with Walker. It is reported that Walker.

had 700 men marching to meet the Costa Ricans who were expected to invade Nicaragua. The accounts

are mosore and unreliable Col. Schlesinger has been Court. Martialed or charges of treason and cowardice. The result of Schlesingers ngagement with the Costa Ricars is stated to be a less of ninety men, including the missing.

WHIG CONVENTION AT PHILADELPHIA. PRITADELENIA Thursday April 24, 1856.
The Whig City Convention met to day and the can
indates for Mayor and Solicitor declined numbratics z. An address was adopted withdrawing the condidates and the Convention adjourned size dis.

### THE ARABIA AT BOSTON.

Boston, Thursday, April 24, 1856.
The R M. steamship Arabia arrived here about \$
c'clock this evening. Her mails will be dispatched in
the early train to morrow via New-Haven, due in NewYork at 5 p. m.

York at 5 p. m.

The papers contain very little news additional to that contained in the Halifax dispatch.

Parts Fairex Eventso.—The State of Parma is not much improved. Dr. Mojoli, a Government officer, has been assessinated at Milan, and that city is in a

state of great excitement.

There is reason to believe that the Neapolitan Government intend to reduce the export duty on corn still

Sixty thousard men are said to be in arms in Arabia, and Mecca and Jedich in complete insurrection. The ew Governor just appointed from Constantinopie is a cause of the revolt. other by at least one balf. he cause of the revolt.

Bruins, Funday Evening.—It is reported here that

the Allies are to commence the executation of Turkey within forty days after the ratification of the treaty of prace, and that all the troops are to have quitted within six months. This is not credited in the best formed distinct.

letter from Constartinople, dated the 31st uit, says: Nicemedia a collision had taken place betw Turks and Christians. The latter assisted by ish who were there, made an attempt, after the leation of the "Hatti Haumayon," to place bells eir churches. Immediately upon this demonstran the Turks made an indiscriminate attack upon a Christians, not excepting the English. Thirty of the Christians were killed or wounded, but the English, it exasperation, laid bands upon the Governor, and eration, laid hands upon the Governor, and, ome 200 Turks beside, dispatched him to Cou-

MR. BUCHANAN AND THE COMMON COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA.

PRITADELPHIA, Thursday, April 24, 1856.

In the Common Council this afternoon a resolution was offered tendering the use of Independence Hall to Mr. Ruchanan, which lead to a heated political debate of the most rabid and violent character including aspersions on President Pierce, his fainting on the field of Mexico, &c. The resolution was finally defeated by a vote of 33 to 20. In the Select Council a resolution of a similar import was presented, which was also rejected by a vote of 13 to 11. This great observed to the distinguished Pennsylvanian causes much aggry feeling among all classes of our citizens.

## AMERICAN TOBACCO IN FOREIGN COUN-

TRIES.

Washington, Thursday, April 24, 1856.

It appears, from official documents just prepared, that the duties on American tobacco in various foreign countries are as follows: Bremen, 1 of 1 cent P pound: Great Britain, 72 cents P pound, and 5 P cert acditional; Holland, 28 cents P 201 pounds Belgium, 81 86 P 221 pounds; Sweden, 3 5-3 cents P pound; Norway, 44 cents P pound. In France, Spain, Portugal, Austria and Sarciana, tobacco is a Government monopoly.

ment monopoly.

The following statement exhibits the quantities of American tobacce exported from the United States to the countries designated, with the daties paid thereon

ring the commerc	ial year of 1855	NAME OF TAXABLE PARTY OF TAXABLE PARTY.
Cloumtries.	CAMBRIOTICY , ADD.	Am't of duties paid.
Bremen	O'H, 60	±10,612
Great Buffain	54,200,000	13,297,468
Prance		16,000.130
Handid.	17,124,000	21,695
Spallersanders	AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY OF	1,000,0004
Reining	\$ THEFT WELL	13,749
Sardinia	3,311,000	
Amelia	2,243,009	129,625
Sweden and Norwa	W 1:713.000	88.505
Postugal	336,000	-
August revenues to	French Governmen	s for monopoly.
Annual revenue to	Seanish Government	
	The state of the s	

## UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT Washington, Thursday, April 24, 1850. No. 90-Argument was concluded by the Hon. Rev-cy Johnson for the plaintiff.

ers y Johnson for the plaintiffs.

No. 94—United States, appellants, agt. Juan Manuel.
Vaca and Juan Felipe Pena. Argued by AttorneyGeneral Cushing for appellants, and Win. Carey Jones
for appellees.
No. 96—Gustavus T. Beauregard, heir and executor
of Madame Emile T. Poutney, agt. the City of NewOrleans. Argued by the Hon. John Henderson for
appellant.

## WESTERN BREADSTUFFS.

BUFFALO, Thursday, April 24, 1856.
The Milwaukse American adds St. Louis and Mo treal to its list of places reporting the stock of flour and wheat on hand, published a few days since, and with these additions the aggregates now are: Wheat, 1,750,635 bushels; flour, 350,425 barrels.

DEATH OF BOCSHA, THE HARPIST. PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, April 24, 18-6.
A letter has been received in this city stating that
Costics Bocsla, the distinguished barpist, died at Australia, Janus: y 7. He was travelling with Madame Anna Bishop.

## THE BURNING OF THE FERBY BOAT. PHILADELPHIA, Thursday. Pril 24, 1806

Yesterday the Directors and Superintendent of the Camden Ferry Company, and the officers of the steam boat New Jersey, with the Inspectors of Boilers and Machinery, were all arrested by the Sheriff of the City of Camden, and released on ball in the sum of \$3,000.

# STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION.

MONTOWERT Als. Wednesday, April 23, 1858.
The steamer Cuba, plying on the Alabama River,
was destroyed on Sunday last by the exposion of ler
boiler. Several passet gers were kisked. The boat was
so much shattered by the explosion that she sunk.

## DEPARTURE OF THE ARABIA.

The steamship Arabia left this port at 11 o clock this merning for Boston, where she will be due about 5 p. m. on Thursday.

# NAVIGATION OF THE ST. LAWRENCE.

MOSTREAL Thursday April 24, 1806.
Our harbor is clear of ice, and three scanners are in port from Baucherville. The weather is warm, but the ice still holds at Lanoraie.

ARRIVAL OF THE JAMES ADGER. The United States Mail steamship James Adger Capt. Turner, arrived here this morning at 6 o'clock.

CONNECTICUT. - The Official vote for Governor is as follows:

Coastics | Isanan | Hartford | 911 | New Haven | 6,009 | New Loaden | 3,741 | Fatrifield | 4,972 | Windham | 2,192 | Litchfield | 3,519 | Middlesex | 2,743 | Tolland | 1,307 5.251 1.217 63 5.100 1.151 479 5.505 688 101 1,057 99 984 995 2.914

Total ......32.704 29,008 6,740 : 251 Scuttering 12. Total Opposition vote, 34,011. Ingham outvoted by 1.307. The vote for Senators (excluding scattering was as follows:

I. C. T. Hillyer. 2 927 'J. B. Crosby. 3, 91 H. D. S. Calboun. 1 833 J. S. Jones. 1,796 111 A. F. Burnham. 1 838 'A. Whiting. 1,259 IV. W. H. Russell. 2,554 'J. E. English. 2,656 V. E. Hopkins. 2 946 'H. Atwater. 2,088 VI. E. R. Loudon. 2 946 I. C. Lewis. 1,340 VII. 'A. Wightman. 1,554 E. Williams. 1,382 VIII. 'B. F. Billings. 1,656 J. A. Hovey. 1,955 IX. W. That ber. 1,297 J. M. Kingsley. 1,961 X. J. Gould. 1,897 J. Curt's. 9,969 X. J. Gould. 1,891 J. Curtis. XI. S. B. Peck 1,339 J. Hawley XII. 70, S. Ferry 1,549 J. H. Hoyt. XIII. J. Gallup, 2d. . 1 192 J. J. Penrose XIV. C. Matthewson 1,621 J. D. Richmon XV. G. H. Hollister, 1348 H. B. Steel XV. G. H. Housen 1.165 A. Beecher 1.165 XVI. L. Cutler 1.165 A. Beecher 1.165 XVII. S. P. Northway 1.318 N. B. Stephens 1.092 XVIII. L. M. Leach 1.068 E. T. Johnson 1.501 XIX. N. Dickinson 1.493 R. Shavler 2.15 XX. C. Hopkins 1.493 R. Shavler 2.15 XX. C. Hopkins 1.77 E. E. Hunniton 946 XXII. L. J. Hendee 1.085 H. Paylor 1.96

Total (14 Opp. Schatory, 2, 885 Total (7 Adm.) 32,546 Opposition majority......1,139.
There were but two candidates in any District.

and but 42 scattering votes in all Senator Rusk of Arkangas has been called home POLITICS IN NEW-ENGLAND.

CONCORD, N. H., Tuesday, April 22, 1856.

As the 5th of June begins to seem to be not far

of an increased interest begins to exhibit itself

among that class of our citizens who are to be rep-

Correspy admics of The N Y Tribuns.

extended to men of every State in the Union. The criticals of Bridgeport should be proud to claim as one of their citizens P. T. Barnum. His name was written upon every clarity in their city, and the truppes of God bere disimpress. By a few fell strokes of an ugly p. n. he had been drawn into that whirtpool of destruction to himself and almost destruction to name in the city. In the midst of his prosperity, write he was building up a city on the east side of their little hatbour, he had faffen by the hand of the control of the city of the c resented in the National Convention to be held i Cincinnati, Ohio, our that day, for the purpose of nominating a candidate to be voted for on the 4th day of November next, in all the States of the Union, as the Democratic nominee for the Presiby of Bridgeport (Loud and protonged applause).
Mr. Ookley was loudly called for. He said that he dideep regard for Mr. Barnum in his distress. He said to cit the very few people in Bridgeport who had ver received any sid from Mr. Barnum, but he was aby to join in any expression of sympothy, and dency for four years from the 4th of March next. Is grows more and more evident, as day follows day, that the friends of the President here, and I think generally about New-Ermland, do not expect, ready to Join in any expression of sympathy, and saw no reasen why it should not assume a material form Land applease). He would only allude to Mr. Harton m sunestentations benevolence. To one of the churches of the city Mr. Landing gave \$500—to one of their churches in which he felt no interest beyond his or indeed much desire, his renomination. They admit that there is a strong prejudice against renewing the practice of re-leving a man to the Presidency, and they know that the office holders will labor as hard for the election of a new candidate, after he shall have been nominated, as they would for the incumbent, while thousands and tens [Applause]. He had been the means of adding of thousands out of office will work much barde n ency [Applause]. He had been the means of adding a large number to the population of Bridgeport. He rever yet had found a man who was more somently the lifend of the poor mon than P. T. Barnum [Gheers]. He had alleviated the authrings of many a broken heart and he had selved many a young man to start in business. If Mr. Barnum had erred, it was only an error of judgment [Cheers]. He sympathized with Mr. Barnum. He had talents which would cope with these of most of the human race. He did not believe that there was a man in the city who had so little soul applicate]. They should at least send him assurance that there were thousands of hearts in his own city which appreciated his noble benevolence, and loved and hotored his character. r a new man than they would for the old candiand most of the leading delegates to the Cincinnati Convention from New-Ets and are office-holdersdo not desire the nomination of President Pierce, New England is no better than would be that of Mr. Bucharan, of Penn., or Senator Hunter, of Va., while in Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, or any one of the six Free Western States, almost any man would receive a better vote than Presi-dent Pierce could possibly command there.

do not believe the office-holders themselves would choose to risk the result of the contest and honored his character. Mr. Noble read the fellowing letter from Mr. upon the popularity of the present administration. The general impression here is, that Senator Hunter of Virginia will be the nominee of the " New-Youx, April 25, 1856. "Draw Siz: I have just received a slip containing a cell for a public meeting of the citizens of Bridge-sort, to sympathize with me in my trouble. It is readed by his honor the Mayor, and is signed by mest Cincipnati Convention. This State will give 5,000 majority against the re-lection of President Pierce, netwithstanding the majority against his party, in March last, for Governor, was but little more than 2,500. Many voted with the party then. headed by his honor the Mayor, and is signed by most of our prominent citizens, as well as by many more who by hard labor earn their daily bread, and who appreciate a calamity which at a single blow strips a man of his fortune, his dear home, and all the worldly confort which years of diligent labor has acquired. It is due to truth to say that I knew nothing of this movement until your letter informed me of it. In mis-fortune, the true sympathy of neighbors is more coasoling and precious than anything which money can purchase. This voluntary offering of my fellow-citizens, though it thails me with paintal emotons and causes tents of gratitude, yet it imparts frenewed strength, and fills my heart with thankfulness to Providence for raising up to my sight, above all this who are very open in their opposition to President Pierce: and besides, any amount of money was used in the late contest against the opponents of the National Administration, which was furnished by office-holders in the principal Customvenders of intoxicating drinks in the wholesals stores in Boston and other cities. The battles for 18-6 have really been fought already in this State. Rhode Island and Connecticut, and Maine, Verment and Massachusetts are perfectly safe for the Anti-Kansas candidate for the Presidency, whether that candidate shall be the ever-popular and now venerable Judge McLeau of Ohio, or the safest statesman of this day, the able, elequent Senator Seward of the Empire State, or the younger and

enterprising Fremont of California, or the discreet and trustworthy Banks of Massachusetts. The

intination that the "Americans," as a new and new almost obsolete party, was recently called,

his great speech of the 9th lost, shall have been extensively read, as it will be in the next three

country, would constitute a ticket hard to defeat. Yet I consider Mr. Seward the first choice of the

States are entitled. Not one of them will ever be

given to Franklin Pierce again for the office he

not believe 50 votes will be given to the Fillmore and Donelson ticket, nor will 20 votes be thrown

as scattering by the party in this State, which will oppose the nominees of the Cincinnati Convention. Tell all your numerous readers in the West that New-England will do her whole duty in the

great Presidential struggle now just beginning to

agitate powerfully the whole country, and that

she will not be over-nice in her choice of men to

be candidates in the struggle, but she will be particular about the principles which those can-didates must avow. Her sons are crowding

westward, and not a few of them to Kansas, and New-England is resolved that Kansas Shall BE

SYMPATHY FOR BARMUM.

A call was published last week in Bridgeport for a

meeting of those who sympathize with P. T. Barnum

in his pecuniary misfortunes. It was signed by three

hundred citizens, headed by the Mayor of the city.

The meeting was held last evening.

A visit to Iranistan, where Barnum lived so lately in

all his glory, affords an excellent text for a sermon on

the mutability of mundane affairs. The grounds are

neglected; the hot-house has received no more care

this Winter than enough to keep the plants from freez

ing-the fountains have forgotten to play-the flowers

are coming out amid heaps of leaves and rubbish,

which have not been cleared away, and a rail bars the

entrance to the deserted palace, whose figurative latch

string always used to be out. The robins and sparrows

old undisputed possession of the grounds. Aladdi

At the hour appointed for the meeting a large assem

blage crewded Washington Hall, the principal hall of

city. Many people thronged about the door, un-

Mr. Charles B. Hubbell, President of the Pequon-

sell Bank, was appointed President, Mesers. Charles

legition, President of the Fermers Bank, Samuel

F. Hund, President of the Bridge port City Bank, Han-

ord Lyon Dwield Morris, E. Ferris Bishop, A. P.

Houston and Win. H. Noble, Vice-Presidents, and

Mesers, Samuel M. Chesney and Julius L. Hanover,

Mr. Dwight Morris said that they had met for the

surpose of expressing their sympathy with their former

whose and earnipary character, a becker phinantarops: a contract your first that note and relative partial as either be a codurated associated has a sun or with memorial objects a school associated has a more such considerable associated has been such associated with the contract as of relative such associated has been such as of relative such associated with the contract of relative to the structure of relative such associated with the surface such as of relative such as the structure of relative such as the structure of relative such as the surface such as the structure of relative such as the surface such as the sur

its and a become—we'm the sport of public improvement in morely and the two long as those remain to as mat narrost, we shall never forest that he has been of them in the foremost a material and most officient promo-

ote, Cashier of the Connecticut Bank, Stephen

las lost his palace for a time,

the to gain entrance

From Our Own Reporter.

Judge McLean would be zealously

causes tears of gratified, yet it imparts frenewed strength, and fills my heart with thankfulness to Providence for raising up to my sight, above all this wreek, kind hearts which soar above the sordid atmosphere of "dirty dollars." I can never forget this unexpected kindness from my old friends and neighbors. I trust I am not blind to my many feults and shorteenings: I however do fed great consolation in believing that I never used money or position to oppress the poor or wrong my fellowmen, and that I never turned empty away whom I had the power to assist. My poor sick wife, who needs the bracing air which our dear home (made be antiful by her willing hand) would now have offorded bee, is driven by the orders of her physician to a see uded spot on Long Island, where the sea wind leads its healthful influence, and where I have also retired for the couble purpose of consoling her and recuiting my own constitution, which, through the extired for the couble purpose of consoling her and recuiting my own constitution, which, through the extending failed me. In our quiet and humble retreat, that which I most sincerely pray for is tranquility and contentment. I am sure that the remembrance of the kindness of my Bridgeport friends will aid me in securing these chetished blessings. No men who has not passed through similar scenes, can fully comprehend the misery which has been crowded into the last few months of my brie; but I have endeavored to procerve my integrity, and I humbly hope and believe that I am being taught humility and relace upon Frevidence, which will yet afford a thousan's times more pence and true happiness than can be acquired in the dire strife and turnool, excitements and struggles of this money-wershipping age. The man who cous his brain and blood into gold, who wastes all of his time and thought upon the almighty dollar, who looks no higher than blocks to houses and tracts of lands, and whose iron cheek is crammed with will not go for Wm. H. Seward because he never joined their organization, is not true of that party in New-England. No other man, to-day, is so popular in the East as is Mr. Seward, and when his great speech of the 9th last, shall have been weeks. his popularity will be greater even than it is to-day. Judge McLean would be zealously sustained by many a Democrat who dislikes the ground now occupied by his party upon the Slavery issues that are now, and long will be, agitated in aif the Free States. He in the West, for the first office, and Speaker Banks in the East, for the second office in the gift of the Freemen of this great mass of the opponents of the National Ad-ministration in New-England, although Colonel Frement could undoubtedly obtain the whole 41 lectoral votes to which the six New-England wastes all of his time and thought upon the annighty dollar, who looks no higher than blocks of houses and tracts of lands, and whose iron chest is cranmed with stocks and mortgages, tied up with his own heart strings, may console binself with the idea of safe in-vestments, but he misses a pleasure which I firmly helieve this lesson was intenced to secure to me, and which it will secure to me, and which it will secure, if I can fully bring my mind to realize its wisdom. I new fills. New-Hampshire has opened the elec-tions of 1856 in good style, and she will do much better in November than she did in March. I do

# thick I hear you say, ... Whou the devil was sick,

Granted, but after all the man who looks upon the Granted, but after all the man who looks upon the loss of money as anything compared to the loss of honor, or health, or self respect, or friends. A man who can find no source of happiness except in riches, is to be pitted for his blindness. I certainly feel that the loss of money, of home, and tay home comforts, is dreadful; that to be driven again to find a reading place away from the friends that I loved, and from where I had fondly hoped I was to end my days. And when I had lavished time, money and everything to make my descent to the grave placid and pleasant, is indeed a severe lesson; but after al I firmly believe it is for the best, and though my heart may break I will not repine. I regret, beyond expression, that any man should be a looser for having trusted to my name; it would not have been to if I had not myself been decived. As it is, I am gratified in knowing that all would not have been on I had been that all my individual obligations will be met. It would have been much better if clock creditors had accepted the test offers that it was in my power to make them. But it was not so to be, it is now too late, and as I willingly give up all I possess, I can do no more. Wherever y give up all I possess, I can do no more. Where my future of may be cast, I shall ever fondly the the kindness which I have always received from

the kindness which I have away receives of Bridgeport. I am, my dear Sir, citizens of Bridgeport. I am, my dear Sir,
The reading of the letter excited much sensation, appliance and laughter.
The resolutions were re-read, and passed unanim-

The resolutions were re-read, and passed unanimously.

Mr. William Bishop said it was unusual for citizens to meet together to express sympathy with one who had lost his fortune. It was very common for the people and the press to culogize a man when he was beyond the reach of human sympathy. He thought it was far better to teader a man the marks of approval while he was yet alive and could appreciate it [Applause.] For a long time in this city they were accustomed to bury their dead among the living. Mr. Barnum had done more than any other man to secure to this city the most beautiful corretery in Connecticut. He alone had secured to the city what it had never had before—a public square. On the east side of the river be bad aimost completed a school-house, a thing which could be said af no other man. [Loud cheering]. If material sid were needed, he should be pound to assist in raising it. There was one clause in the resolutions which he did not believe. He did not believe that "in all probability he cheering). If material sid were needed, he should be pound to assist in raising it. There was one cause in the resolutions which he did not believe. He did not believe that "in all probability he could ever retrieve" his feature. [Prolonged cheering] Mr. J. E. Dunham made a brief but carnest speech.

He hoped this meeting would put down the sneers which were in circulation with relation to Mr. Barnum's nearly, by showing that those estimated him must who knew tim best.

Mr. Nathaniel Greene and Mr. Bowles made short at effective speeches.

The meeting was characterized throughout by the entest enthuseasm, and acjourned with three load

fellow citizer, P. T. Barnem, in his pecuniary reverses, it was well known how much. Mr. Barnem had done for Bridgeport. He had expended large sums to build up their city, had accommodated many of them with the ricity, had accommodated many of them with the means of securing themselves between and it was no nepally to him that they owed their present beautiful vesting place for the dead [Applause]. The citivates of Bridgeport hoped that his misfortunes would soon pars away, and that he would ere long results his pastion in Bridgeport, and among the citizens of Foiffield County Prolonged applause).

Mr. Win, H. Noble read the following resolutions:
Braeron, Our last neighbor and friend P. T. Barnum, he became involved in financial materiouses with a seem likely to be rarrivenee and to preven the arrivenee with a seem likely to be rarrivenee and to preven the arrivenee with an act of make no see than a main return for the many acts of inherity which atheory and public spirit in our radius which have harded his prospective to offer him for the many acts of inherity which their the four of its trouble.

Brooked, That in his inhericourse vietues in the private and are industrially and should be affected in a membered as a man our radius which states of the St. Barnum is remembered as a man our his deadlings and honorable set timest—a kind and senial number of the first pellantiropsis and a sonat generous from? LAURA KRENE'S-THE NEW DRAMA, -- Unquestions ly the most successful piece produced this season at

his theatre is the new drama in five nots, entitled The Marble Heart," being an English adaptation of he "Filler de Marbre." The plot of the piece is tragiothe hereine being a jilt, and the hero deceived, while reglecting his home and causing the death of his mother, dies legitimately in the fifth act. In Act IV. Miss Keene is, along with Mr. Jordan, so impressive, that a tumultuous call before the curtain rewarded heir efforts. The parts were well sustained, excepting Mr. Johnson, in the Dream, outraging all pro-priety a his vulgar caricature of the rich Gorgias, who vas more like a stable-boy than a gentleman.

The incidents of this drama are simple but exemely effective, and will continue to interest the ublie. In no piece does Mass Keene exhibit her unsubted superiority in a more pronounced manner, and Mr. Jordan surpasses himself.

In Glouester the fishing fleet consists of 292 vessels, and they lave 12 brigs and barks in the Surinam trade. The fishermen this Spring have done well. The eversels employ 3,000 men, most of them belonging out of town; and 60 fluor shops, and 12 gambling recms are in constant operation to take away their money, health, and reason. [Newburyport Herald.] Shad are selling in Washington City at ten cents a piece.

Found That we by the express to him our heartfelt symsity in his misfortures, our unabaken cutificacie in his interty and our at mirty and the distincted forth whe and composite
the wind to he has met the reverses into which he has been
suged through a of his of his own, except a too persons condense in postery of rised and our earnest hope that he may
return to by at wealth which he has so herby simployed and
the country by he has so similarly benefited.

Received T has copies of these residuations earned by the Presitant of a disk to the news of this city. Barrow A date to the present that Mr. Barrown had been the Linds of the present that Mr. Barrown had been the Linds of the present his hospitalities had been